# Multivariate Normal Distribution II

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## Detour: Inverse of partioned symmetric matrix [1]

Consider an $n \times n$ symmetric matrix $A$ and divide it into four blocks

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

For example, let $n = 3$, we have

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

We could for example have

$$A_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } A_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

[1] Courtesy: `http://fourier.eng.hmc.edu/e161/lectures/gaussianprocess/node6.html`

# Detour: Inverse of partioned symmetric matrix

Question: Write $B = A^{-1}$ in terms of the four blocks

$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{12}^T & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1}$

$A_{11}$ and $B_{11} \in R^{p \times p}$

$A_{22}$ and $B_{22} \in R^{q \times q}$

$A_{12} = A_{21}^T$ and $B_{12} = B_{21}^T \in R^{p \times q}$

and, p + q = n

# Detour: Inverse of partioned symmetric matrix

$I_n = AA^{-1} = AB$

$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{12}^T & B_{22} \end{bmatrix} =$

$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{12}^T & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}A_{22} \\ A_{12}^T B_{11} + A_{22}B_{12}^T & A_{12}^T B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_p & 0 \\ 0 & I_q \end{bmatrix}$

Thus, we have

$$A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{12}^T = I_p$$
$$A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}A_{22} = 0^{p\times q}$$
$$A_{12}^T B_{11} + A_{22}B_{12}^T = 0^{q\times p}$$
$$A_{12}^T B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} = I_q$$

# Detour: Inverse of partioned symmetric matrix

Moving the expressions around we get the following results.

$$B_{11} = (A_{11} - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{12}^{T})^{-1} = A_{11}^{-1} + A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}(A_{22} - A_{12}^{T}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12})^{-1}A_{12}^{T}A$$

$$B_{22} = (A_{22} - A_{12}^{T}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12})^{-1} = A_{22}^{-1} + A_{22}^{-1}A_{12}^{T}(A_{11} - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{12}^{T})^{-1}A_{12}A$$

$$B_{12}^{T} = -A_{22}^{-1}A_{12}^{T}(A_{11} - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{12}^{T})^{-1}$$

$$B_{12}^{T} = -A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}^{T}(A_{22} - A_{12}^{T}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12})^{-1}$$

# Determinant of Partitioned Symmetric Matrix

**Theorem:** Determinant of a partitioned symmetric matrix can be written as follows

$$
\begin{aligned}
|A| &= \left| \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right| \\
&= |A_{11}||A_{22} - A_{12}^T A_{11}^{-1} A_{12}| \\
&= |A_{22}||A_{11} - A_{12} A_{22}^{-1} A_{12}^T|
\end{aligned}
$$

# Determinant of Partitioned Symmetric Matrix

**Proof:** Note that

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ A_{12}^T & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} - A_{12}^T A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} - A_{12} A_{22}^{-1} A_{12}^T & 0 \\ A_{22}^{-1} A_{21} & I \end{bmatrix}$$

The theorem is proved as we also know that

$$|AB| = |A||B|$$

and

$$\begin{vmatrix} B & 0 \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} B & C \\ 0 & D \end{vmatrix} = |B| \; |D|$$

# Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal[2]

Assume an n-dimensional random vector

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

has a normal distribution $N(\mathbf{x}, \mu, \Sigma)$ with

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $\mathbf{x}_1$ and $\mathbf{x}_2$ are two subvectors of respective dimensions $p$ and $q$ with $p + q = n$. Note that $\Sigma = \Sigma^T$, and $\Sigma_{21} = \Sigma_{21}^T$.

[2] Courtesy: `http://fourier.eng.hmc.edu/e161/lectures/gaussianprocess/node7.html`.

# Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal

**Theorem:**

**part a:** The marginal distributions of $\mathbf{x}_1$ and $\mathbf{x}_2$ are also normal with mean vector $\mu_i$ and covariance matrix $\Sigma_{ii}$ $(i = 1, 2)$, respectively.

**part b:** The conditional distribution of $\mathbf{x}_i$ given $\mathbf{x}_j$ is also normal with mean vector

## Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal

**Proof:**

The joint density of $\mathbf{x}$ is:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2|\Sigma|^{1/2}}} exp[-\frac{1}{2}Q(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)]$$

where $Q$ is defined as

$$Q(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = (\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)$$

$$= [(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1)^T, (\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2)^T] \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^{11} & \Sigma^{12} \\ \Sigma^{21} & \Sigma^{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{11} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1) + 2(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{12} (\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2) + (\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2)^T \cdots$$

$$\cdots \Sigma^{22} (\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2)$$

## Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal

Here we have assumed

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^{11} & \Sigma^{12} \\ \Sigma^{21} & \Sigma^{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

According to inverse of a partitioned symmetric matrix we have,

$$\Sigma^{11} = \left(\Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}^{T}\right)^{-1} = \Sigma_{11}^{-1} + \Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\left(\Sigma_{22} - A_{12}^{T}\Sigma_{11}^{T}\Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1} \Sigma$$

$$\Sigma^{22} = \left(\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^{T}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1} = \Sigma_{22}^{-1} + \Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}^{T}\left(\Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}^{T}\right)^{-1} \Sigma$$

$$\Sigma^{12} = -\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\left(\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^{T}\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1} = \left(\Sigma^{21}\right)^{T}$$

# Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal

Substituting the second expression for $\Sigma^{11}$, first expression for $\Sigma^{22}$, and $\Sigma^{12}$ into $Q(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$ to get:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q\left(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2\right) = & \left(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1\right)^T \left[\Sigma_{11}^{-1} + \Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\left(\Sigma_{22} - A_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1}\Sigma_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\right] \\
& - 2\left(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1\right)^T \left[\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\left(\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1}\right]\left(\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2\right) \\
& + \left(\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2\right)^T \left[\left(\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1}\right]\left(\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2\right) \\
= & \left(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1\right)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1}\left(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1\right) \\
& + \left(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1\right)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\left(\Sigma_{22} - A_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1}\Sigma_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Big]\left(\mathbf{x}_1 - \right. \\
& - 2\left(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1\right)^T \left[\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\left(\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T\Sigma_{11}^{-1}\Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1}\right]\left(\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

# Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal

$$
\begin{aligned}
= & (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \\
& + \left[(\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2) - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1)\right]^T \left(\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}\right)^{-1} \left[(\mathbf{x}_2 - \mu_2)\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

The last equal sign is due to the following equations for any vectors $u$ and $v$ and a symmetric matrix $A = A^T$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& u^T A u - 2u^T A v + v^T A v = u^T A u - u^T A v - u^T A v + v^T A v \\
= & u^T A(u - v) - (u - v)^T A v = u^T A(u - v) - v^T A(u - v) \\
= & (u - v)^T A(u - v) = (v - u)^T A(v - u)
\end{aligned}
$$

We define $b \triangleq \mu_2 + \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1)$

$$A \triangleq \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} Q_1 (\mathrm{x}_1) \quad \triangleq (\mathrm{x}_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (\mathrm{x}_1 - \mu_1) \\ Q_2 (\mathrm{x}_1, \mathrm{x}_2) \triangleq \left[ (\mathrm{x}_2 - \mu_2) - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (\mathrm{x}_1 - \mu_1) \right]^T \left( \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12} \right)^{-} \\ = (\mathrm{x}_2 - b)^T A^{-1} (\mathrm{x}_2 - b) \end{cases}$$

and get

$$Q (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2) = Q_1 (\mathbf{x}_1) + Q_2 (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)$$

# Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal

Now the joint distribution can be written as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(\mathrm{x}) = f\left(\mathrm{x}_1, \mathrm{x}_2\right) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}|\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} Q\left(\mathrm{x}_1, \mathrm{x}_2\right)\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}\left|\Sigma_{11}\right|^{1/2}\left|\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}\right|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} Q\left(\mathrm{x}_1, \mathrm{x}_2\right)\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2}\left|\Sigma_{11}\right|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\mathrm{x}_1 - \mu_1\right)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1}\left(\mathrm{x}_1 - \mu_1\right)\right] \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{q/2}|A|^{1/}} \\
&= N\left(\mathrm{x}_1, \mu_1, \Sigma_{11}\right) N\left(\mathrm{x}_2, b, A\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

The third equal sign is due to Determinant of a partitioned symmetric matrix:

$$|\Sigma| = \left|\Sigma_{11}\right|\left|\Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}\right|$$

# Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal

The marginal distribution of $\mathbf{x}_1$ is

$$f_1(\mathbf{x}_1) = \int f(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2)\, d\mathbf{x}_2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{p/2} \left|\Sigma_{11}\right|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_1$$

and the conditional distribution of $\mathbf{x}_2$ given $\mathbf{x}_1$ is

$$f_{2|1}(\mathrm{x}_2|\mathrm{x}_1) = \frac{f(\mathrm{x}_1, \mathrm{x}_2)}{f(\mathrm{x}_1)} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{q/2}|A|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(\mathrm{x}_2 - b)^T A^{-1} (\mathrm{x}_2 - b)\right.$$

# Marginalisation and Conditional of multivariate normal

with

$$b = \mu_2 + \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mu_1)$$

$$A = \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{12}^T \Sigma_{11}^{-1} \Sigma_{12}$$